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Part of an international series of amply illustrated, colorful, small size books for children ages 5 to 10, this volume covers the time period from ancient history to 1890 and examines the everyday lives of American Indians living in a tribal community. A glossary of terms is included and color illustrations explain various topics such as sign language, different American Indian tribes, the role of women, and the arrival of white people. (NL)

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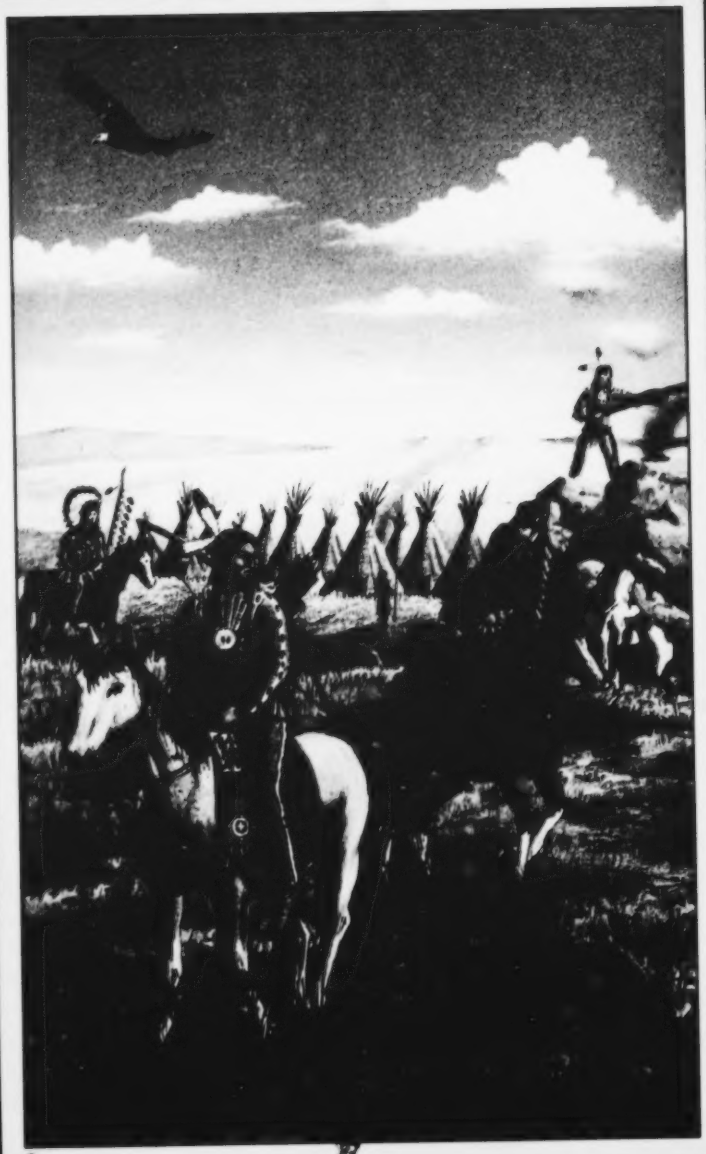
Following Indian Trails

What do you know about...



Redskins

Can you and your friends walk Indian file? Is your brother an Indian giver? Is your mom on the warpath? You've seen lots of tepees, headdresses and smoke signals in your picture books and at the movies. So you think you know all about Indians?

First of all, why are Indians called Indians if they live in America? Well, when Christopher Columbus landed in the New World in 1492, he thought he was in India — he named the people he saw Indians. And that's what they've been called ever since!

In prehistoric times, Indian hunters drove bison to a cliff where the animals panicked and jumped over the edge.

Plains Indians in the 19th century

The first Americans were nomadic hunters from Asia, looking for game.

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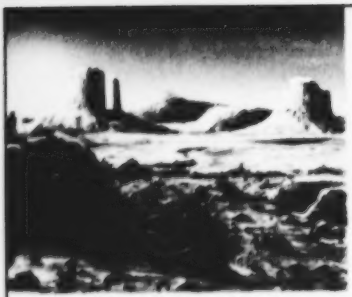
The Indians traveled far! If you look on a map or globe, you will see that the only thing that divides Asia from the uppermost part of North America is a narrow passage of water: the Bering Strait. Several times, the earth's climate got colder. This arm of the sea turned into a bridge of ice. That is how hunters from Asia reached the American continent thirty-five thousand years ago. Some stayed in the north and formed more than a thousand tribes, each with their own language. They made their homes on the plains, in the forests, in the mountains or deserts. Others went on to South America.

1. Cheyenne wearing ceremonial headdress

2. Iroquois

3. Pawnee



The Indians worshipped the eagle and captured it for its feathers. The hunter hid, then the eagle came to eat the bait.

Pueblos, Navajos and Apaches lived in the Southwest, near Mexico, in a land of sun, canyons and deserts. By irrigating the arid soil, the Pueblos grew corn, tobacco and vegetables. They built adobe villages right on the cliffs, and entered their houses through the roof!

The hunter jumped up and caught it. He used the feathers to make a headdress.

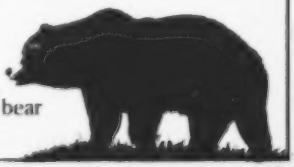
Their arch enemies were the Apaches, who lived by hunting and looting. They were the first Indians to discover the horse, which was reintroduced by the Spanish long after it had disappeared from the continent in prehistoric times. The Navajos were skilled craftsmen who made baskets, blankets and jewelry.

The forests, rivers and Great Lakes of the Northeast were home to the **Hurons** and the **Iroquois.**

The beaver was used for its fur and meat.

The Indians had plentiful resources: they fished, dug clams, hunted the woods for game and cultivated the land to grow corn, beans, and squash. They also learned to survive harsh winters by wearing warm furs and snow-shoes so they could walk on top of the snow and hunt all winter long. They used the wood of the birch tree to make long houses, and its bark to make lightweight canoes. Tools and medicines were also made from the birch tree.

The Indians of Canada hunted moose.



They caught and tamed bear cubs. The bear was one of their favorite animals.

Northwest Coast Indians

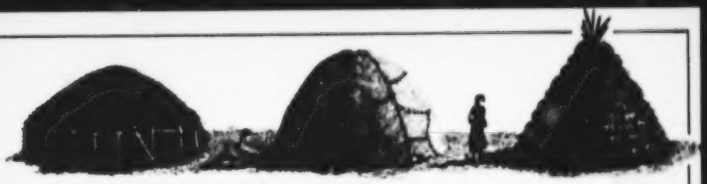
Along the Pacific coast, the Indians lived off the wealth of the sea: mollusks, fish, seals, walruses, sharks and even whales, which the Nootka and Makah hunted aboard large dugout canoes made from coastal cedars.

What is a totem pole?

It is a tall pole of carved, painted wood decorated with the gods and animals which the clan worshipped. The ceremonies of the Northwest Coast Indians took place around these poles.

A totem used to protect a house's occupants had a hole cut in its base as a door.

Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, Sioux, Comanche and Blackfoot were tribes of the Great Plains between the Mississippi and the Rockies. Nomads and hunters, most of them followed the migration of the buffalos, on whom they depended for food and shelter. Not all Indians lived in tepees.



Each tribe had its own type of house: tents, huts of dirt or dried grasses. To make a tepee, the Indians stood twenty or so poles in a circle, then covered them with buffalo hides.

They left an opening at the top to let the smoke out. When it got too warm, they raised a few hides.

The Indians did not always have horses. Until the 18th century dogs were their beasts of burden.

The oldest means of transport, the travois.

Horses fascinated them. They were called 'sacred dogs' by the Comanches, and 'seven-dogs' by the Sanish.

Pictures and carvings honored horses who died in battle.

The horse became an indispensable companion for hunting, fighting, and transportation. The Indians caught, traded, and even stole them. The more they had, the richer they were. The Indians were very good riders. They could catch and tame a wild horse in one day.

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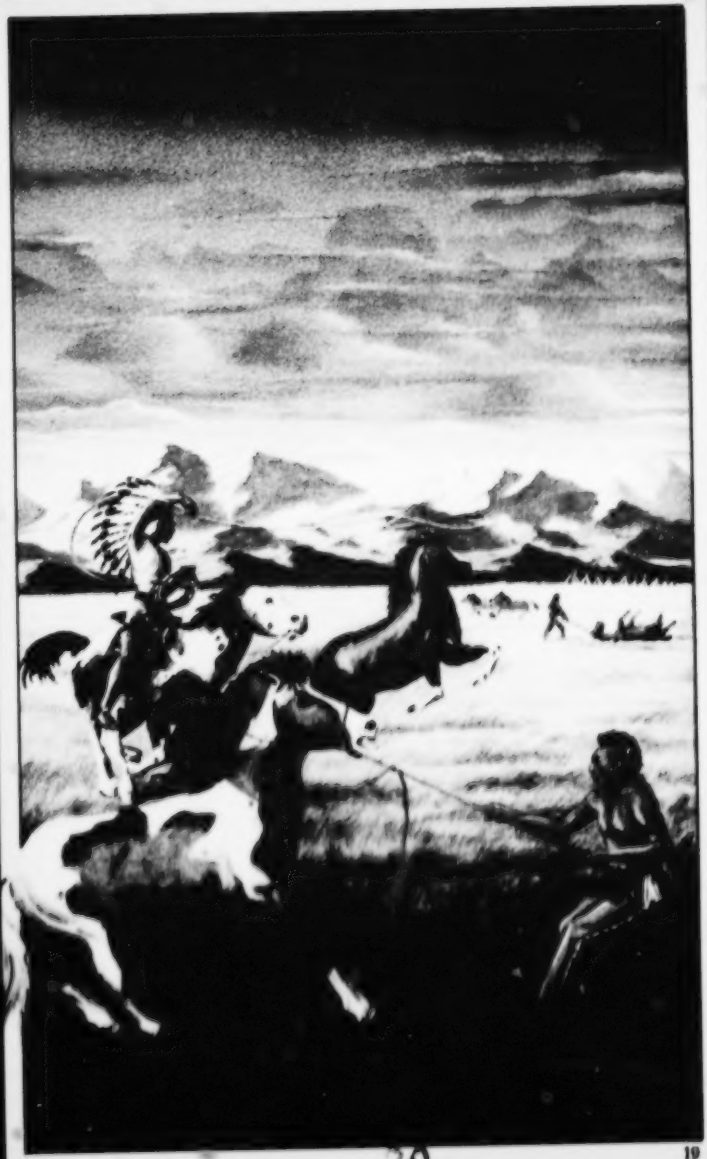
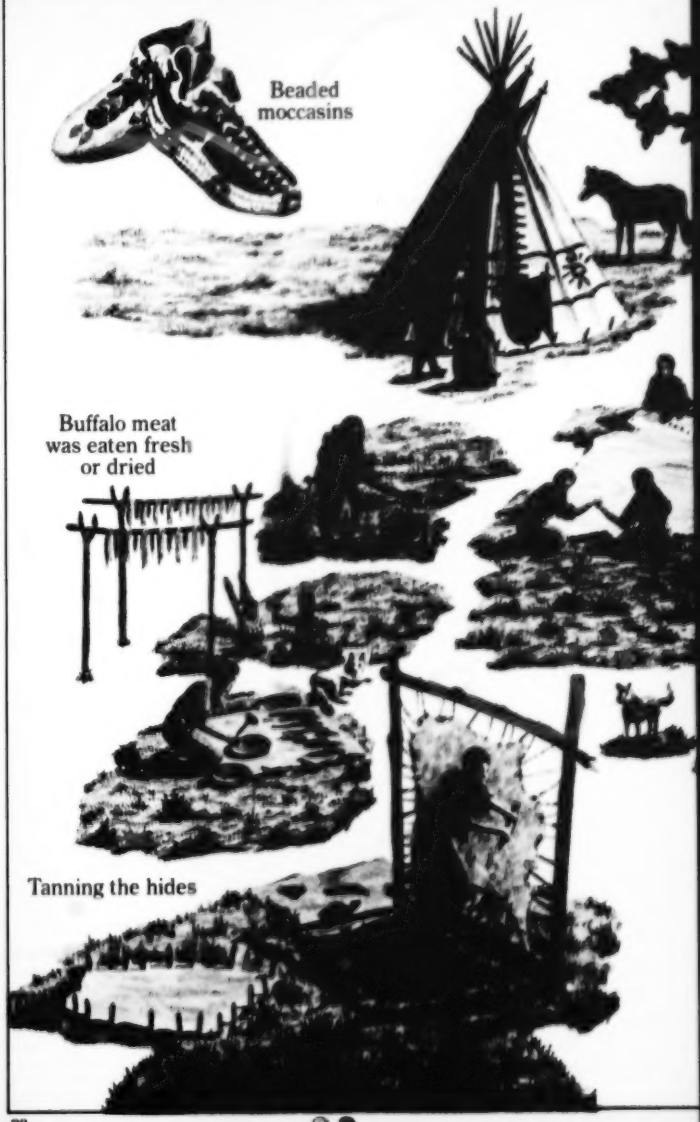


On the plains lived vast herds of **buffalo,** large wild oxen weighing almost a ton.
First, a dance was held to ask the Great Spirit for a good hunt.
Then the hunters left on horseback, armed with bows and spears. They rode up close to the animals before shooting their bows or throwing their spears.

Hunters on foot crawled up under wolf skins to surprise the buffalo.

All parts of the buffalo were used: meat, fat, fur, skin, bones and horns.


Beaded moccasins
Buffalo meat was eaten fresh or dried
Tanning the hides

The hunters and their squaws were skilled craftspeople, tanning hides, drying meat, making tepees, weaving blankets and decorating moccasins.

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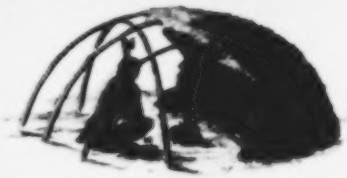
In the village, the women did the daily chores.
They did the cooking and sewing. They put up and took down the tepees. A hunter could have several wives in order to have many children. Each birth was a cause for rejoicing in the clan.

Little girls stayed at home where they learned to help their mothers, even while they played. Boys practiced riding and archery, waiting for the day their fathers would give them a pony and take them hunting.

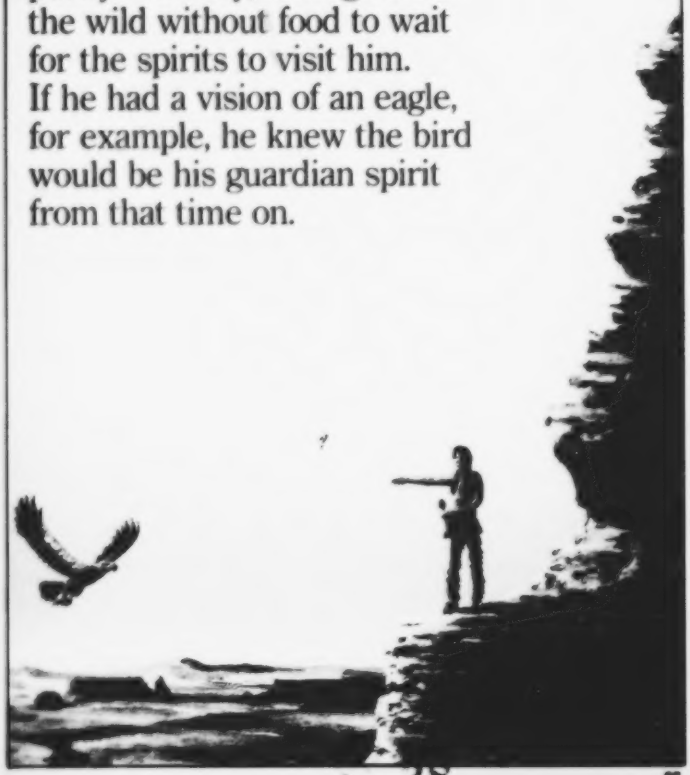


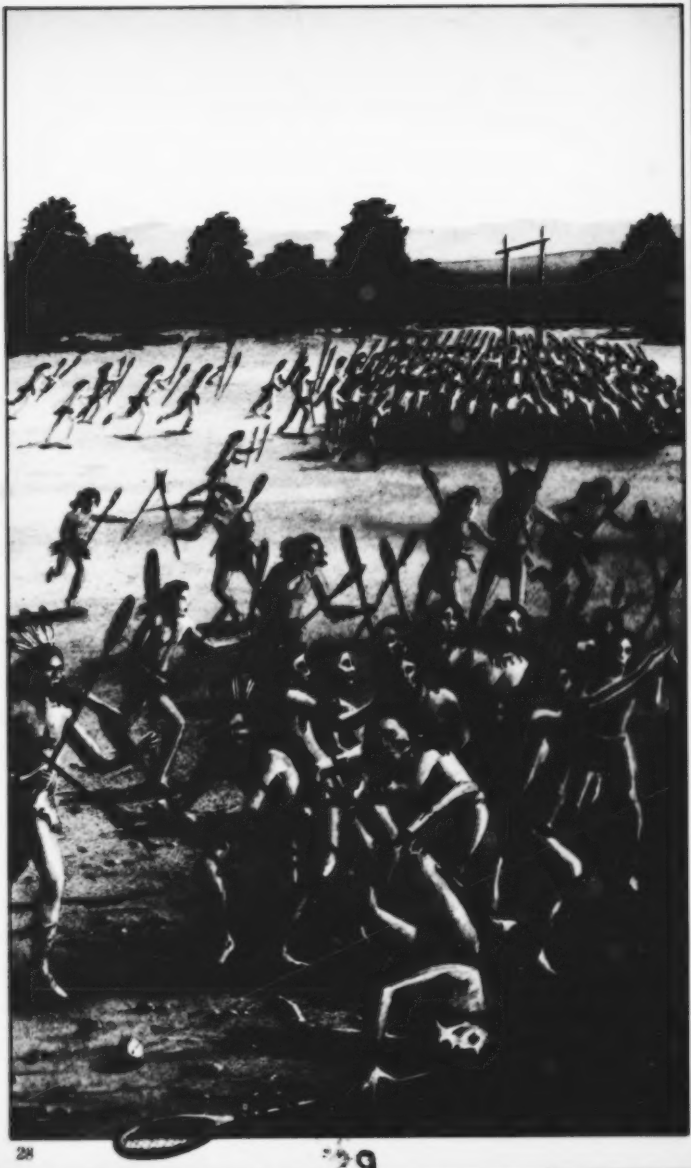
To purify his body, the Indian first sat in this 'sweat lodge', then bathed in a stream.

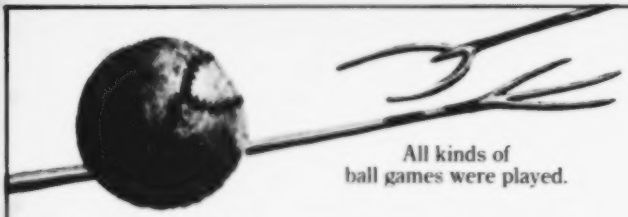
To be a hunter or warrior, it was not enough for a man to know how to ride a horse or use a bow and arrow: he had to be **initiated.** **For the Indians, religion was a part of everyday life.** Rocks, plants, animals and humans were all children of one Great Spirit. The Algonquins called it manitou. All living things were respected. Before cutting down a tree or killing an animal, the Indians asked the spirits for forgiveness. Teenagers had to know these rules before they could pass into adulthood.

Smoking the *peace pipe* as an offering to the spirits.

The shaman played an important role in the tribe. He had magic powers, acted as an intermediary between the spirits and humans, and cured the sick. He taught young boys to uderstand and respect nature. To become a shaman, an Indian first had to purify his body, then go off in the wild without food to wait for the spirits to visit him. If he had a vision of an eagle, for example, he knew the bird would be his guardian spirit from that time on.







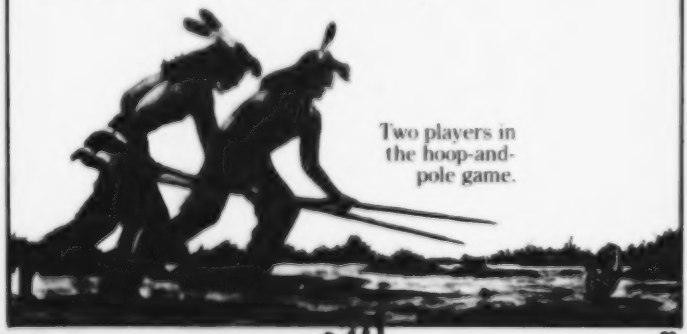
All kinds of ball games were played.

The Indians' recreation

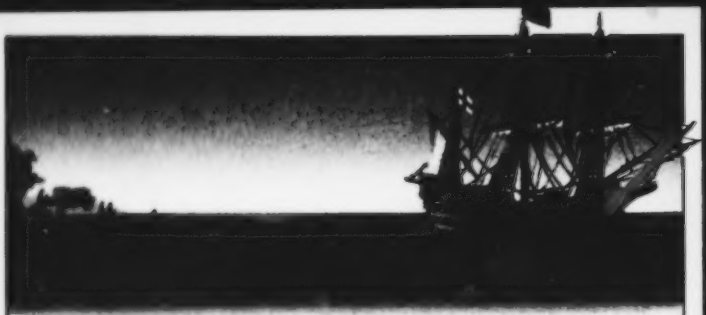
Even if their lives were hard and food was scarce, the Indians still enjoyed themselves at games. One of the most well-known Indian games is **lacrosse.**

In the game of knucklebones, a needle had to be threaded through little bones.

Several hundred players, divided into two teams, used rackets to try and send the ball into the other team's goal. One game could last all day.



Two players in the hoop-and-pole game.



The coming of the White Man

The French settled in Canada and Louisiana. The English came on the *Mayflower* to the East Coast. The Russians came by the Pacific, the Spanish from the south. What did all these White Men want? To trade, of course. The Indians were happy to trade furs for guns and liquor. But the White Man also wanted to take their land. The Indians would no longer rule over the land.

It all happened quickly. More and more White Men arrived. They needed more land. The Indians trusted them and believed the White Man's word and treaties. But they soon had to defend their land and their food: The White Man was killing off the buffalo.

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Little Big Horn. On June 25, 1876, Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull led a group of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahos into battle against the Americans. This was "Custer's Last Stand". But by the time victory came, the Indians were exhausted, starving, and divided.

On December 29, 1890, the massacre at **Wounded Knee** ended the Indians' resistance. Those who survived were forced onto reservations. One and a half million of their descendants still live on them.

Comanche. Move your hand like a snake.

Cheyenne. Pretend you are cutting your finger.

Indian. Rub your left hand twice.

Pawnee. Make a V with your index and middle fingers.

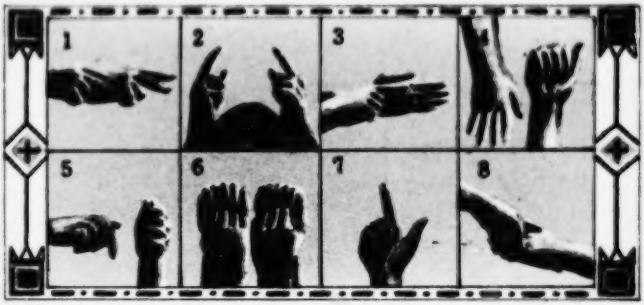
Crow. Rest your fist on your forehead.

Sioux. Pretend you are cutting your neck.

The Plains tribes all spoke different languages. To understand each other, they invented a sign language that even the White Man learned.

Sign language made it possible to indicate the names of tribes as well as animals and objects.

1. Greetings 2. How much 3. Beaver 4. Friend
Body movements often accompanied the sign language. To say "how much", the person turned sideways.



1. Dog
2. Buffalo
3. Cannot
4. Bad
5. Bow
6. Advice
7. Moon
8. Horse

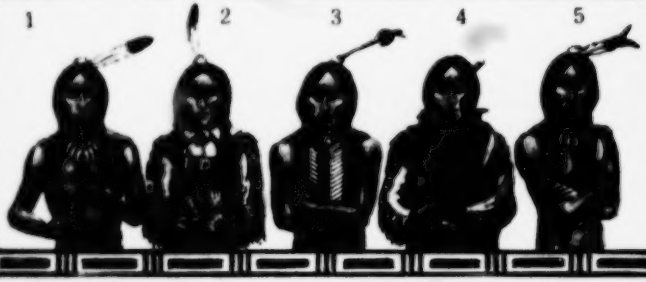
The hands, body movements, and face painting all communicated messages.

Already killed an enemy.

War paint.

To make it rain for the corn.

After thunder and lightning comes rain.



1. Wounded an enemy
2. Killed with his fists
3. Discovered the enemy
4. Killed with a gunshot
5. Was wounded several times

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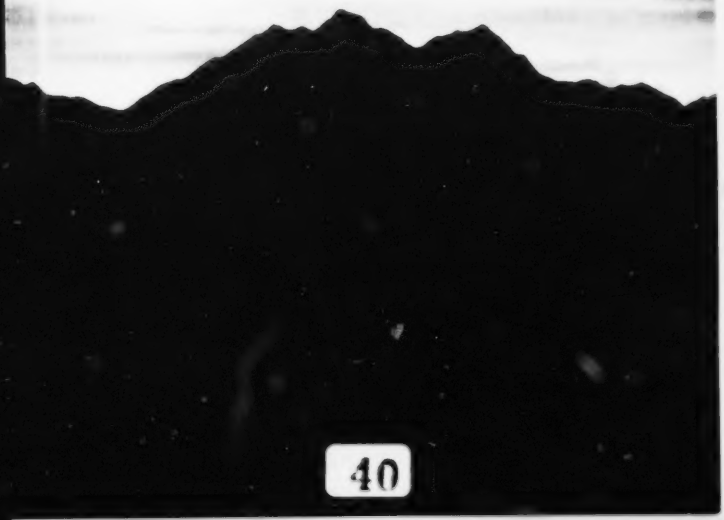
[illegible] is an international undertaking — the series is now published in nine countries. It is the world's first pocket encyclopedia for children, 120 titles will be published.

Each title in the series is an education on the subject covered: a collaboration among the author, the illustrator, an advisory group of elementary school teachers and an academic specialist on the subject.

The goal is to respond to the endless curiousity of children, to fascinate and educate.



Manitou: Great Spirit for the Algonquins.
Mustang: wild horse.
Paleface: the Indians' name for a white man.
Papoose: baby.
Sachem: chief.
Shaman: religious leader, often called a "medicine man".
Squaw: woman.
Tomahawk: a stone hatchet with a wooden handle used by eastern tribes.
Wapiti: elk.

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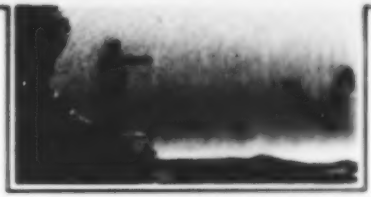

Following Indian Trails, illustrated by Donald Grant, is No. 9 in a series of books of discovery for children five years old and upwards.

- **How did Indians hunt buffalo?**
- **What was the hardest thing that an Indian could accomplish?**
- **How did the Indians play lacrosse?**

- **How did the Indians get to America?**
- **Did they always have horses?**
- **Did all Indians live in tepees?**

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